Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY JAMES FULTON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; $2 50, if not paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

We will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

4 Copies, $6 50 per Annum, in advance.
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Agents forwarding us the names of 4 new subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of fifteen lines, for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business Cards, not exceeding six lines Five Dollars per, Annum.

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Letters to the Editor, to receive attention, must be post-paid.

NEW PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

HAVING become the proprietor of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, we deem it due to ourselves, as well as to our readers, to state plainly the principles we are determined to support, and the line of conduct we intend to pursue in the management of the paper.

Fully convinced of the justice and expediency of the great principles and leading measures of the Democratic party, and firmly believing that with their success is intimately entwined the permanence and prosperity of our glorious Union, we shall ever be found giving them our warmest support and most sincere approval.

To state our views upon ALL the questions at issue, would far exceed the limits of a prospectus, and forms no part of our present design, neither do we intend, in this place, to enter into a lengthened exposition of our reasons for holding the opinions we entertain. We shall, therefore, refer briefly to only a few of the prominent and most exciting topics of discussion, which at present agitate the minds of the people throughout the Union:—The WAR, the WILMOT PROVISO, and the TARIFF Questions,—subjects, in themselves of the highest importance, and to the two first of which the present position of affairs has given a paramount and all-absorbing interest. Intimately, and as we believe, inseparably connected as these two questions are, a reference to one, will, in our opinion, necessarily include the other, we shall therefore refer to them together, endeavoring to compress what we have to say into as few words as possible:—

And first. We are in favour of a speedy and *honorable* peace, and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the *best* and *only* practicable means of attaining this desirable result. Regarding the disgraceful proposition to withdraw our troops, dishonored and without indemnity, as a practical absurdity, the infamous responsibility of carrying which no party would dare to assume, we consider the Proviso as the only real matter which will enter into the final issue, and upon this we can have but one opinion:—That all territory admitted into the Union, shall be at full liberty to choose for itself, unshackled by any new restriction not imposed by the Constitution, and at war with the perfect equality which should exist between the several States composing our confederacy.

Fully agreeing with the principles of the present revenue Tariff, and perfectly convinced of the advantages to be derived from its practical operation, we shall strenuously oppose any attempt to alter it, so as to protect particular interests at the expense of the whole country, thus taxing the many for the benefit of the few and laying burdens on the farming and planting interests, which they are wholly unable to bear.

But while we shall always be found ready and willing to support our principles, whenever we may feel called upon, we will never fill our paper with political discussions, so far as to deprive our readers of a useful and entertaining variety, or to the exclusion of other matters of more general interest. The news and literary departments shall receive strict attention, and occupy a much larger space than formerly.

A carefully digested abstract of the current news of the week, a concise, but accurate synopsis of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures, when in session, and a full and reliable report of the state of our own and the neighboring markets, will always be found in our columns.

Feeling deeply the necessity of prompt payments, and convinced that it is only by closely adhering to this rule ourselves, and insisting upon its rigid observance from others, that a paper can be properly sustained, we have resolved to offer the most liberal premiums as inducements to pre-payment, at the same time requiring that *all* accounts for subscription, shall *invariably* be settled at the end of each year. From this rule we are determined in no case to deviate, as the sums, though insignificant to each subscriber, are *indispensable* to us, as forming the fund out of which heavy expenses must be met.

The JEFFERSONIAN will, from the first, be printed on fine white paper,—and with new and beautiful type, as soon as we can obtain from the founder the materials we have already ordered. It will be issued regularly every Thursday morning on the following

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; 2 50, if paid in six months and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, and also hold out the highest incentives to cash payment, which system we are anxious, to introduce, as soon as practicable, into our business, we will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

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Agents forwarding us the names of 4 new subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

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Any person to whom this Prospectus is sent, is authorized, and respectfully requested to act as agent, but should he not desire so to act for us, we hope he will be kind enough to hand it over to some one who will use exertions to obtain subscribers, and forward their names as soon as practicable to

JAMES FULTON.

CHARLOTTE JAN. 6, 1848.

A. BETHUNE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Two Doors West of Elms' Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C

The Conjugating Dutchman.—Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall, odd looking man, who appeared not to be a native sitting at one of the tables, and looking around him with the most stone-like gravity of countenance on every object. Soon after the Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived in Paris. At this the grave looking person above mentioned, opened his mouth, and spoke. "I arrive, thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive."

The Englishman, whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked,—"Did you speak to the air?"

"I speak" replied the stranger, "thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak."

"How is this," said the Englishman, "do you mean to insult me?"

The other replied, 'I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult."

'This is too much,' said the Englishman; "I will have satisfaction; if you have any spirit with your rudeness, come along with me.'

To this defiance, the imperturbable stranger replied—'I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come," and here, upon he rose with great coolness, and followed the challenger.

In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were quickly despatched. They went into a neighboring alley; and the Englishman, unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, 'now, sir, you must fight me.'

'I fight,' replied the other, drawing his sword, 'thou fightest, he fights, we fight'—here he made a thrust—'you fight, they fight," and he disarmed his adversary.

'Well,' said the Englishman, "you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied.'

'I am satisfied,' said the original, sheathing his sword, 'thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied."

'I am glad that every one is satisfied," said the Englishman; 'but pray leave off that quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so."

The grave gentleman now for the first time became intelligible. 'I am a Dutchman,' said he; 'I am learning your language: I find it difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every verb that I hear spoken. Thus I have my plans broken in upon while they are in operation, or I should have told you this before.'

The Englishman laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them.

'I will dine' said he, 'thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, they will dine—we will dine together.'

Thus they accordingly did; and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with most perseverance.

A Whig Delegate in a Fix.

The Pennsylvanian has the following "nocturnal incident:—

"Having been detained at our office till a very late hour, a few nights ago, we were passing along Third street, when voices in altercation met our ear. We approached, and saw a person lying on the pavement, with his head resting on a step, while a watchman was urging him to get up.

"Eh?—what? Do what?" said the recumbent, drowsily.

"Rise up and take yourself off."

"Rise—take off—you dare to speak so to me?"

"Yes; to be sure. Why not? Don't I represent the majesty of the city?"

During this part of the dialogue, the watchman had set the other gentleman upon his pegs; supporting himself against the steps of a house, the latter recommenced the conversation:

"I'll have you put in—State Prison—you dog—interfering with my privileges."

"It's not your privilege to snooze on the pavement, old feller."

"The h—ll it aint!—you don't know what I am."

"Yes; I do; you're a loafer."

"A—what? I'm a delegate! I'll say what I please; I'll do what I please; I'll snooze where I please, and be d—d to you and the city. I've got the floor—silence! I call you to order, (knocking his knuckles against the stone step.) I'm instructed by my constituents to—Gentlemen—keep still on the floor the hall you shake about so—can hardly keep my legs. I'll define my position, firm and steadfast, on this platform—Clay or nobody!"

Here the use of his tongue and legs failed at the same moment; the watchman took the Delegate respectfully on his back and carried him off. Reader, this is no fancy sketch, 'pon honor; the conversation may be a little varied, but the facts are substantially correct."

One of our Liverpool Cotemporaries, with that supercilious assumption of superiority and patronizing air, that no one knows so well how to assume as does an Englishman, calls New York the second commercial city in the world, and complacently gives it rank next after Liverpool. Now it happens to be the fact, that this Knickerbocker town of ours is, and for a long time has been, far ahead of Liverpool, in extent, population, commerce, and amount of tonnage. London is the only port in the world that can claim supremacy of New York and ere many years are gone by, we will leave her in the shade, and assume that position which *inevitable destiny* has marked out for us as the arbiter of commercial affairs throughout the world; Liverpool has fleets of fine sailing vessels, but we have more and better ones, and the best of it is, we build them ourselves.

Glasgow and Greenock furnish the hulls and engines for British steamers, and send them to Liverpool for port of departure and arrival;—we build our own, and despatch them from our own wharves, reaping the profits of their voyages for our own benefit. Not only the merchant and the shipowner enjoy the advantages of unrivalled position of this great mart of commerce, but mechanics and artizans, in every branch of trade, flourish and grow rich from the encouragement given to the various crafts by the demand for our noble New York packet ships, East India clippers, and Ocean steamers.—*N. Y. W. Sun.*

The Finances.

Some time since, the Committee on Public Expenditures (Whig, of course in its composition,) undertook to attack the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to show that it was fallacious, incorrect, and designed to deceive the country, with regard to the true state of the national finances. Mr. Strohm, of Pennsylvania, is the Chairman of this Committee, and on the strength of his figuring, the Whigs, both in and out of Congress, made the most rabid attacks upon the capacity and honesty of Mr. Walker. The Committee made up their report, exhibiting, according to their showing, the most glaring and dishonest misstatements upon the part of Mr. Walker, without even giving that functionary the slightest intimation of what they were about, or without even consulting with or informing the Democratic minority that they were examining the matter! Wasn't this a beautiful specimen of Whig conduct! The minority of the Committee have presented a counter-report, in which *they* shew not only that Mr. Walker's report is correct in all its essential statements, but that the reported expose of the majority is the most lame and impotent attempt at figuring which has ever been given to the country.—The minority report shews, from the documents, that this Committee that undertook to review and criticise Mr. Walker's annual report, has committed itself over sixty-five blunders, amounting in all to the tune of upwards of THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!—The Baltimore Sun's (neutral) Washington correspondent, thus touches off this business:

You may recollect, some time since, Mr. Strohm, of the committee of public expenditures, (the cyphering committee) printed a report attacking the financial statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was *not* ordered to be printed by the House; but which, nevertheless, was printed the same day in the National Intelligencer. To day the minority report was presented by Mr. Bedinger, making about one hundred and thirty pages of manuscript, and being altogether the richest document which ever emanated from a minority to prove the majority to have been either constitutionally or willfully ignorant. Not only does Mr. Bedinger's report vindicate the Secretary of the Treasury from all errors, but demonstrates that Mr. Strohm's report contains about sixty-four errors, amounting in the aggregate to more than thirty-three millions of dollars. These are the errors that Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the imaginary rival, in financial acquirements, of the Hon. George Evans, of Maine, and his competitor for the Secretaryship of the Treasury under Gen. Taylor, has endorsed and made the basis of his grand speech, intended to demolish Mr. Walker, but now having the effect of making the redoubtable cypher appear as *feto de se.*

The Whig Method of nominating a Candidate.

The New York Tribune is thinking over, at its leisure, the doings of the whig convention, and "pausing" to see whether it can support the nominee. Meantime, it gives the following bird-eye view of the mode in which the nomination of Gen. Taylor was reached.

Surely, this mode of finding a strong candidate of a party deserves a patent.

On the first ballot for President, Mr. Clay received 97, Gen. Taylor 111—Gen. Taylor 14 ahead. *But the Clay votes were nearly all cast by representatives of whig States or districts, while the Taylor votes came mainly from States and districts which have generally been locofoco*—MOST OF THEM HOPELESSLY SO. Maine, Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa. Arkansas, and Texas supplies fifty two of them; locofoco districts in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Kentucky, &c., with the only locofoco districts in Vermont, furnished full half of the remainder. We doubt whether all the districts which voted on that ballot for Taylor, would have elected thirty whig members of Congress three months ago.

The fact stated in relation to Ohio, in the same article, is new to us—at least in the whole breadth and strength of its terms. We know well that it is now conceded on all hands, and especially by the whigs of Ohio, that Gen. Taylor has not the ghost of a chance of carrying that State. But we did not know before that the Ohio whig delegation made the same confession *in respect to Mr. Clay!* Yet, so it is, even on whig showing.

"Kentucky and Massachusetts only mattered so many votes, since it was practically certain that they would vote for Mr. Clay if nominated; *but the fact that a majority of the Ohio delegates had decided that Mr. Clay could not receive the vote of their State, properly exerted a great influence upon the minds of the dubious and wavering.* * * * The delegation was unhappily well aware of the influences operating against Mr. Clay, but not so well of those working changes in his favor. Their attitude, *though deadly hostile to Gen. Taylor,* did very much to secure his nomination. Cool calculators argued thus: *"If Ohio is lost with Clay, as her delegates allege, she can be no worse with Taylor;* while the latter secures us Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and gives us a look for Mississippi South Carolina, and even Alabama and Texas.—We must make a sure thing.' *We congratulate our abolition friends in Ohio on the success of their determined efforts, and trust they are proud of it."*

This is quite instructive. In order to make out a case for the nomination of Taylor, his friends were forced to put down *Louisiana* as a certainty? The better opinion, as shown by the last election, is, that Taylor cannot poll as many votes in Louisiana at this moment as Clay. This is the *universal* sentiment of the best informed men from that State with whom we have conversed. As to the "*look*" of Gen. Taylor's friend at Mississippi! South Carolina!! Alabama!!! and Texas!!!! we have only to say, that "a cat may *look* at a king!"

Newspaporial Accommodation.—'Mr. Printer! I've come to the conclusion to patronize and take your paper at ——.' 'A very wise conclusion, Sir'—'At least one quarter—jist to try it'—'Always happy to accommodate, Sir'—And if I like it—' 'Oh! Yes! Sir'—'That is, if I don't like it'—'Either way, Sir'—'I'll bring all the numbers back, when the quarter's up—gratis'—'Shan't we send for them, Sir?'

From the Ohio Statesman.

Federalism of Gen. Cass.

If instead of relying upon mere groundless assertions to prove that General Cass, while a minor, was a federalist, the papers of that party had gone to the documentary history of the country, they would have found evidence throwing much light upon this subject. We will give them a sample which they can publish, even though they do not give us the customary credit.

MONDAY, March 2, 1807.

"The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles his Secretary:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

"I nominate Lewis Cass, of Ohio, to be Marshal for the District of Ohio.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

"March 2, 1807."

"The message was read. Whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment agreeably to the nomination.

"*Ordered*, That the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States." See Executive Journal, vol. 2. pages 53 and 54.

Thus the federal party have good foundation for a charge that will unite the whole federal party against Gen. Cass, for the fact that he received his first appointment from the hands of Thomas Jefferson, will prevent him from receiving any federal support.

But to gratify Whiggery, and to furnish them with more documentary proof, we again quote from the same volume, pages 163 and 164:

"FRIDAY, January 25, 1811.

"The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

"I nominate Lewis Cass of Ohio, whose commission as Marshal will expire on the 2d day of March next, for Marshal of the district of Ohio, for four years next ensuing that date, &c.

JAMES MADISON.

"January 24, 1811."

On the 28th of the same month, [see page 164] the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Again we quote from the same volume, [see pages 325 and 326]

"THURSDAY, February 18, 1813.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

"I nominate the persons whose names are stated in the lists, annexed to the enclosed letters of the Secretary of War, for the appointments and promotions respectively proposed.

JAMES MADISON.

"February 18, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to propose, for your approbation, the following appointments in the additional army, authorized by the act of January 29, 1813.

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"The President of the United States.

"*Ohio*—Duncan McArthur, Colonel; Robert Lucas, Lieut. Colonel; Joseph Jenkinson, Major; Lewis Cass, *Colonel;* Wm. Colgreve, Major," &c

On Saturday, February 20, [see page 326 of the same volume] the nomination of Lewis Cass, and most of the others were confirmed by the Senate.

Again, on page 355 of the same volume, we find the following:

FRIDAY, June 18, 1813.

"The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Graham:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

'Commissions having been granted, during the recess of the Senate, to the following persons, I now nominate them to the same offices respectively annexed to their names.

"June 15, 1813." JAS. MADISON."

Following this, on page 355, is a list of appointments, among which is Lewis Cass, to be *Brigadier General*, to date in rank, from March 2, 1813.

On Monday, June 21st, 1813, as will be seen by reference to page 373, the appointment of Lewis Cass and sixteen others, were confirmed, while the large majority of the appointments made at the same time, were postponed.

Again, on page 464, of the same volume, we find the following:

"MONDAY, January 31, 1814.

"The four following written messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

"Commissions having been granted during the recess of the Senate, to the following persons, I now nominate them to the same offices, as respectively annexed to their names.

"Lewis Cass of Ohio, [redacted] Governor of the Michigan Territory," &c.

January 1st, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

By reference to page 472, of the same volume, the following proceedings will be found.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1814.

"The Senate resumes the consideration of the message of the President of the United States, received the 31st of January, nominating Lewis Cass and others to offices; and

"*Resolved*, That they do advise and consent to the appointment of Lewis Cass, agreeably to the nomination," &c.

Thus have we shown, that Thomas Jefferson, the acknowledged head of the American Democracy—the great exponent of its principles and the practiser of its precepts; the man that federalism charges was the first President to act upon the principle of rewarding his political friends, and punishing his political enemies, was the President that brought Lewis Cass into notice, by conferring upon him the responsible post of U. S. Marshal, for the district of Ohio.

Upon the accession of Mr. Madison, the pupil, friend and confidant of Mr. Jefferson nominated Lewis Cass, as a Colonel in the regular army, and in less than a month thereafter, promoted him, during the recess of Congress, to *Brigadier General*, and in less than one year conferred upon him the office of Governor of the then Territory of Michigan. At that time Michigan was the most exposed portion of our frontier—exposed to the incursions of the enemy, and filled with savage bands, stimulated to violence against the Americans by British promises of protection and by British gold. These facts made the office the most responsible one within the appointing power of the President, and he chose from among the able men of the country, one whose patriotism and Democracy had been tested.

If from these facts,—if from this "proof from the record" whiggery can derive a single gleam of comfort, to aid them in their crusade against one who, at the call of his country rallied under her standard and whose name and fame is dear to the people of the West, they are welcome to it.

Arrival of Mr. Mitchell's Brother.—The New York Sun, of Monday, says: "A profound sensation was created among the Irish residents of New York yesterday, by the arrival in the Britannia, of William Mitchell, Esq, brother of the celebrated patriot. Immediately on the arrival of the steamer he proceeded to the Astor House, in company with a few friends, and throughout the day he was visited by hundreds of our public men, Irish leaders, editors, &c. &c. The object of his sudden and unexpected visit to this country is understood to be connected with some movement in relation to his brother and his country, but the exact nature of that movement has not transpired. Some assert that he brings an order from the British Government, releasing his brother from confinement, on condition that he settles in America, and that he proceeds immediately to Bermuda to obtain his release. Another rumor is that he visits this country on an important mission connected with the agitation in Ireland."

After two or three sympathetic demonstrations, in the vicinity of New York on Monday evening, the Irish Brigade, about 10 o'clock, marched in military order to the Astor House in honor of Mr. Mitchell. The entire body halted before this hotel, gave three cheers for liberty, and the band then played "The Exile of Erin," the Bold Soldier Boy," and marched off to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

The New York Express speaks of Mr. M. as one of a deputation from the Irish people to seek *armed aid* from their friends in America to liberate his brother and to free Ireland.

Obituary Eloquence.—Those "Whig" papers that cannot support Taylor, enjoy their leisure in making obituary notices of Gen. Cass. It is a kind of writing that may be useful after the election, when there will be a very general interment of Federal candidates and hopes.—*Balt. Pat. and Argus.*

More Distinguished Foreigners.—The Brig Allen, Captain Williams, which arrived at this port on Friday, from the West Coast of Africa, brought home an enormous Boa Constrictor and a female Ourang Outang. The Boa is *twenty-eight* feet in length, and, during the passage, produced in a single night, *sixty* eggs, the aggregate weight was *forty eight* pounds!—*Salem Register, June* 26.

A friend of ours, who resides in North Pearl street, went a fishing the other day, and among other things that he hauled in was a large sized turtle. To enjoy the surprise of his servant girl, he placed it in her bedroom. The next morning, the first thing that bounced into the breakfast room was Biddy, with the exclamation of, 'Be Jabers, I've got the divil.'—'What divil?' enquired the head of the house, feigning surprise. 'The bull bed-bug that has been ateing the childer for the last month.' As this is a new name for the domesticated assassin, we thought we would 'let it out.' Bull bed-bug 'is good.'—*Knickerbocker.*

We hear from all quarters, that our ratification meeting will be "a rouser." The whig spirit is in a blaze all around us, and in our midst. If the locofocos who were at the Cass meeting will attend the gathering on Saturday evening, they will hear how men can shout who have something to shout for.—*Louisville Journal.*

The whigs of Louisville must be "hard up," when they have to call on the democrats to make a big meeting for them. We should like to know what that *something* may be, which the whigs are going to shout for. By the way, we believe the only "platform" the whigs are going to have for this campaign, is the one their speakers will want—made of scantling and boards.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

General Cass as a Literary Man!—On the 4th of July, 1843, Gen. Cass delivered an oration at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In his oration, while contrasting the condition and prospects of this country with the nations of the Old World, he says:

"I have stood upon the plain of Marathon, the battle-field of liberty. It is silent and desolate. Neither Greek nor Persian is there to give life and animation to the scene. It is bounded by sterile hills on one side, and lashed by the eternal waves of the Ægean sea on the other. But Greek and Persian were once there; and that decayed spot was alive with hostile armies, who fought the great fight which rescued Greece from the yoke of Persia. And I have stood upon the hill of Zion, the city of Jerusalem, the scene of our Redeemer's sufferings, and crucifixion, and ascension. But the sceptre has departed from Judah, and its glory from the capital of Solomon. The Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman, the Arab, the Turk, and the crusaders have successively spoiled this chief place of Israel, and have bereft it of its power and beauty. In those regions of the East, where society passed its infancy, it seems to have reached the decrepitude. If the associations which the memory of their past glory excites are powerful, they are melancholy. They are without gratification for the present, and without hope for the future. But here we are in the freshness of youth, and can look forward, with rational confidence, to ages of progress in all that gives power to man and dignity to human na-

ture. It is better to look f[or]ward to prosperity, than back to glory."

It would be difficult to fin[d] in the range of literature a more beautiful extra[ct].

A Misrepresentation Corr[ected].--- We have seen it stated that Gen. Cass spoke [and] voted in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. We h[ave] seen nothing to justify this charge. On the contrary, the following article from the Mobile *Reg[ister]*, "nails the falsehood to the counter" in a mo[st] effectual manner:

"The Wilmot Proviso was [first] offered at the first session of the last Congress in the House of Representatives, and carried there. When it reached the Senate, it was not taken up [until] so nearly the end of the session, that John [Q.] of Massachusetts talked in favor of the Proviso in order to defeat the three million bill, until the [ses]sion expired.—No vote was taken, and no [one] but Gen. Cass did not speak at all.

"The next session the Proviso was moved in the Senate originally, as an amendment to the same bill, by Mr. Upham, the Whig Senator from Vermont AGAINST *this motion General Cass both spoke and voted.* The Proviso amendment was defeated—ayes 21, nays 31—majority against it 10. The 31 nays consisted of 26 Senators from Slave holding States, and 5 from non-slave holding States—viz: Bright and Hannegan of Indiana, Breese of Illinois, Dickinson of New York, and *Cass* of Michigan.

"Gen. Cass made a speech on that occasion, and therein his opponents have said that he recognised the principle of the proviso, while voting against it. This is not true. The whole aim of the speech was to establish the position that the agitation and discussion of the subject, pro and con, and, a *fortiori*, the adoption of the proviso, was out of time, out of place—in all respects inexpedient, and would be of infinite embarrassment in the prosecution of the war, then existing [in the acquisition of territory,] and in the conclusion of a peace.

"In pursuance of that view, he did not discuss the principle or policy of the proviso, as a permanent measure, much less intimate a coincidence of opinions with its movers. He simply voted to reject it, *and it was rejected.*"

Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter, in which he opposes the Wilmot Proviso upon Constitutional grounds, it seem to us, should satisfy all reasonable doubts on this subject. The Abolitionists certainly understand this letter as entirely repudiating the Proviso, and have consequently *repudiated* Gen. Cass.

The Glorifications of the Whigs—We have scanned a variety of resolutions which have been adopted by the whig ratification meetings in the north and in the south. They have the same common features. They glorify their military candidate for the reputation he has won in a war which they have uniformly and virulently denounced. But they say not one syllable about their own political principles, or the eminent civic qualifications of their nominee. The glorification meeting in Richmond, (at which our excellent friend Lyons, the author of the address of 1840, presided,) seems to have been a great gathering of the whigs. Besides their own native orators, they drew from the halls of Congress Messrs. Morehead of Kentucky, Thompson of Indiana, Stephens of Georgia, and Mr. Kerr, [now of North Carolina,] who blew the blast of the trumpet, no doubt, to the admiration of every hearer; but if we may judge of the speeches by the resolutions, the whole proceedings must have had something of the odor of a political burlesque. Not a word about political principles—not one in favor of the war—not one in regard to the experience or qualifications of the hero. They tell us indeed, of his "modesty"—as if he would not have given better evidence of it by retiring altogether from those arduous duties, for which he confesses himself entirely unprepared. They speak, too, of his *firmness and sound judgment*—as if there was the slightest impress of either upon the very varied correspondence which he has put forth. How far he has shown his political firmness or his sound judgment by finally *surrendering* every position which he originally assumed, of "no party, no principle" we leave it to others to determine.

We know not what plan of a campaign our worthy whig friends in Richmond may adopt—whether the public are again to be humbugged with the log cabin and hard cider ethics of 1840, or the "yaller kiver" musical system of 1844; but we trust their usual ingenuity will be shown in inventing some striking variations of the tactics of the two last battles. We admire one thing about the whigs of Richmond—it is the enthusiasm they display; only we wish it were better directed. But in that quality they are even surpassed by the energy of the "Spartan Band," which has for so many years kept alive the flame of Liberty upon her altar. We fought with them side by side for many arduous years; and we find associated in the "Jackson Association" here, whose enthusiasm is worthy of the cause. But we would most respectfully warn our democratic friends in Virginia to put forth their whole strength in the present contest. The battle is to be severe—the struggle is to be tremendous. Whiggery will die in the last ditch, and will perish in its last agonies.—*Union.*

Mr. Platt, editor of the Poughkeepsie Journal and Eagle, the Whig paper of that County of New York, and delegate to the National Convention, *refuses* to put up the name of General Taylor, and keeps that of Henry Clay flying. The only paper in Duchess County which advocates General Taylor is the Poughkeepsie Native American.—*Boston Post*

Whig Rebels in Congress.—*The Bolters' Convention.*—Columbus contains more madmen to-day than her lunatic asylum will accommodate. It is lucky the moon is near her full, and the season is not upon us when the "dog-star rages" We hope the free, turbulent spirits at the capital will not *fraternize* with "those in bonds," and kick up a revolution in the penitentiary. There probably never was such a time as this known in the State. Disaffection runs riot, and devilry stalks abroad at noon day. *Delirium tremens* has seized hold of the universal Whig party. They are troubled with snakes in their boots. They see, or fancy they see, spooks all around them. They say the diseases of that "body politic" will be examined by a council of doctors, and we have no doubt will be pronounced incurable. We have thought so for many years.

The political factions of the day are very determined; but they are acting entirely without concert or system. The Liberty men have made their nominations—Hale and King—the "non-resistants" have nominated Garrison; the land-reformers have had their National Convention, and nominated their candidates; to-day the Bolters of Ohio nominate somebody distinct from all other nominations; and to-morrow the barn-burners meet at Utica to repudiate every political candidate in the field, and set up business on their own account. There is no doubt but that *half a million of votes* will be thrown away in the coming election—*i. e.* lost upon candidates who stand no chance of being elected. These factions, in the main, detract strength from the great Whig party, being fragments of the coon campaign of 1840. With the single exception of New York, where a disaffection existed long before the Baltimore Convention, the Democratic party stand firm, and quite as united as ever. Their principles are their bond of union, while the Whig party are rent asunder, and acknowledge now they have no principles.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, 21st ult*

His faithful blade he shivered there—
Remonstrance would not hear;
He would not strike his country's flag—
THE BRAVE OLD VOLUNTEER!

We copy the following from the Zanesville (Ohio) Aurora, it being the testimony of a brave man who was present and witnessed the heroic conduct of Gen. Cass at the time of Hull's surrender:

Let Federalism repeat her foolish falsehoods against Lewis Cass! Her most silly one is, that he did not break his sword on hearing of Hull's surrender. Below we have a letter from Squire Willis, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this County, on the subject. We can get letters from others, we think, who were eye-witnesses of the transaction. This abuse of Gen. Cass is not at all detrimental to his prospects of election to the Presidency. The enthusiasm and support of old companions in arms is called out by these cowardly attacks:

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 19, 1848.

To the Editor of the Aurora:

SIR: In the Zanesville Courier of this date I notice an article headed "*The Broken Sword,*" in which it is stated that the honor of breaking his sword is "borrowed, or rather stolen capital;" that it was Gen. McArthur, and not Gen. Lewis Cass, who broke his sword at the time of Hull's surrender. Now it may be that Col. McArthur did break his sword, for he was a patriot and brave man; but if he did, the writer of this did not see or hear of it at the time. But I did see Col. Cass break his sword at the pickets where Gen. Brock—the British commander—met Colonels McArthur and Cass above the Well Springs, below Detroit. I was standing within six feet of Col. Cass at the time; and I never will forget the indignation and mortification he exhibited at the time.

These silly attempts to deprive Gen. Cass of his patriotism and courage, made by men or the sons of men who kept shady in those dark days, will only have the effect to rally to his standard all the soldiers of 1812. Col. Cass was loved by all his men. It could not be otherwise, for he loved them all, and did all he could to promote their comfort. My voice and my vote are for Cass and Butler.

WM. WILLIS.

The Utica Convention---Strange Freaks.

The Conventions of Whigs and Abolitionists that have been in session in this city the past week, closed their labors yesterday, and a very similar Convention of what is euphoniously called "barn-burners" and Whigs commenced its session in Utica, New York, on yesterday, and closes to-day. Somebody that, no doubt, thought they were about to produce a great sensation among the Democrats of Ohio, were prompt—very—in sending us the despatch this morning that Mr. Van Buren had been nominated for President, and Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice President! Now, the facts of the case are these: A convention is to be held at Buffalo, on the 21 of next August, to make these nominations; and the Utica Convention we suppose have made their *recommendations* to that Convention.

It is also telegraphed that Mr. Van Buren said in a letter to Utica that he was opposed to both Taylor and Cass. This may all be true, for aught we know; and it may be he may carry New York by a combination of Whigs and Democrats, if he is a candidate; but the result will be, that Ohio will go for Cass by a large majority.

The idea, however, which some Whigs express, (if the singular anomaly of Mr. Van Buren being a candidate should happen,) that any number of Democrats of Ohio would support him under such circumstances, is not only ridiculous, but impossible. Ten—yes, twenty—Whigs will support him where there will be one Democrat.

The Democrats of Ohio were devoted to Mr. Van Buren, none more so than the editor of this paper; but how he could, under any possible circumstances, expect from such devoted friends a sacrifice of their integrity, their honor, and attachment to the great *national* Democracy, to run after new and sectional gods—to mingle with his old persecutors and enemies, who are now to *be* his supporters *under such a contingency*, is all folly—folly in the last extreme. The good old sound Democracy of Ohio, that has stood every shock from whatever quarter, with a manly boldness that has won for them a glorious name that can never be tarnished, is just now as firmly united as ever—yes, and even more so, and stronger than ever before. They are beyond the reach of the distractions and cross fires that are now tearing their old enemies into fragments, and who are seeking after every new faction to save them from total dissolution.

Mr. Van Buren may feel chagrined, deeply chagrined, at the past, and differ on some points in the present controversies of the day; but that he will throw himself into the arms of his old bitter enemies, and aid them in trampling his old devoted friends in the dust, we cannot for a moment believe until "the last link is broken."

We do not believe, either, that the Whigs, who will control the Buffalo Convention, will trust him. We have some facts on this subject that make us believe so, though in this we may be mistaken.

But we say to one and all, who are in the line of expectants, *that the American National Democracy are not Mexicans, to break up into factions and follow leaders, instead of old principles* and social party attachments, by which these great principles are carried out. We have not met a Democrat since the Utica despatch, but what is firm as the hills, though some could shed a tear over the infatuation of ———; but let it pass. That this Buffalo movement will more than ever unite the Democracy of the North and South in one great National movement, for the sake of this glorious old Union—the pioneer in Democratic governments—is most evident from the expressions, ardent and feeling, from all around us.

That Gen. Taylor is deserted to *his fate*, is a common opinion in this region; and that Gen. Cass will get an accumulated vote in consequence, is also very clear from these same movements. No one talks of Taylor carrying Ohio, and yet he will have friends enough who will stick by him to defeat the motley gathering at Buffalo, or come over to Cass and Butler.

The slavery propagandist movement in Charleston, S. C., and the professed free territory one at Utica, each playing into each other's hands, is too bold a movement to practice off before an intelligent Democrat.—*Ohio Statesman*

The Worcester Political Convention.—The Worcester Convention assembled on Wednesday, according to appointment. Hon. Samuel Hoar was elected President, S. C. Phillips, of Salem, was made Chairman of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, and a letter was read from Hon. J. G. Palfrey, urging opposition to Gen. Taylor. Speeches were made by Messrs. Allen and Wilson, who were delegates to the Whig National Convention, and others. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, was present. The number present is variously estimated at from 1000 to 3000. The prime movers are Joshua Leavitt, C. F. Adams, Charles Sumner and others. It is probable that the Convention will unite with that which is to assemble at Buffalo on the 9th of August, at which Mr. Van Buren will either be accepted as their candidate or some other person put in nomination.

The Herald says, 6000 persons were assembled to hear Mr. Giddings.—*Phil. Ledger, 5th inst.*

Our Candidate.—Our accounts from the West, where the Gubernatorial canvass is now being carried on by Messrs. Reid and Manly, are of the most cheering character. Reid is doing noble service for the principles of the party, and we feel assured that the ballot box will attest that he is walking into the Federal candidate wherever they meet. Mr. Reid is the first man who, in our recollection, has advocated, on the stump, the principle of free suffrage before the people of North Carolina. Depend upon it, he has the people with him in this matter. The free men of North Carolina are too republican in their notions to permit such an invidious distinction to exist in their borders much longer, between men who are otherwise "free and equal," as that which permits one class of citizens to vote for Senators, whilst another class is debarred this right. Why should a man, merely because he may have a freehold interest in fifty acres of land, be entitled to political rights from which another man who does not chance to own this amount of land is debarred? Is there either sense or republicanism in such a distinction? Just for a moment look at the absurdity of the matter in the following instance: Here, in the town of Wilmington, lives a man who may be worth fifty thousand dollars in *Real Estate*—in houses and lots—but who does not own 50 acres of land, and forsooth he cannot vote for State Senator, whilst his neighbor, who owns 50 acres of Piney woods land, not, perhaps, worth $50, has this right from which his neighbor is debarred. Now, does not the former pay more taxes into the State treasury than the latter? Certainly he does. But still he has no voice in electing one branch of the legislature which is to tax his property. Is this consonant with either common sense or republican principles? We trow not. Mr. Reid is the champion of equal rights. He is moreover the whole souled champion of the Republicans of North Carolina. From them he will receive a generous, a liberal and enthusiastic support. In the West, as we said before, Mr. Reid is winning golden opinions amongst the people. This we *know*, and we predict that the eyes of many a Fed will be opened wide when the tale of the ballot-box is told in August next. The East—our own glorious East—is always true. She will do her whole duty. We assure our friends in distant parts of the State, that *here* Mr. Reid will not only receive the whole strength of the party, but mark the prediction he will take many Whig votes from the "inimitable Charley."—*Wil. Journal.*

Niagara Falls.—The same wonder of wonders! Rolling, whirling, trembling, thundering as ever! This is about the twentieth time I have stood awe-struck and confounded in view of this tremendous cascade of roaring waters! But my feelings of profound admiration and wonder, instead of decreasing by familiarity with these sublime scenes, only deepen and widen upon every new approach. There is now, however, a new attraction at the Falls—the Suspension Bridge. This magnificent work of art will appear the more grand, from its proximity to the greatest of nature's wonderments—Niagara Falls, and the terrible gulf below! The bridge will be 230 feet above the water, and will measure 800 feet in length. It will be 28 feet wide, will have one track for the cars, two side walks, and two roads for carriages.

There are two towers of solid stone, one on each bank, 68 feet in height and 14 feet square at the bottom. From these towers 16 cables will be suspended, each cable made of 600 No. 10 wires, firmly secured at each end in solid rock. The bridge will be capable, when done, of sustaining 200 tons in the centre. The estimated cost is not far from $180,000. The work is now slowly progressing. A kite was let loose, which took across the immense gulf a small cord, to this was fastened a small rope, to this a cable, and thus were the cables drawn and secured. To one of these cables there is now suspended a small car, which carries over from one to six passengers, and runs backwards and forwards several times during the day. They run over in from three to five minutes, and charge the very moderate sum of one dollar over and one dollar back! I saw one or two pass over and back while standing on the bank. When over the centre of the yawning gulf, the man in his little car appeared about the size of a little bird suspended in mid-heaven. Wonders never cease.

Depreciation of Property in Europe.—As an instance of the rapid depreciation of property in Europe since the recent Revolutionary movements, it is stated that at a sale of one of the largest weaving establishments at Ghent, which six years ago let at a yearly rental of 81,000 francs, (about $16,000) had realized only 21,000 francs, or about $4,000.

To be Hanged.—Michael Wheelan, recently convicted, in Wheeling, of the murder of his wife, is to be hanged on the 1st of September.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Subscriber

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to entertain those who may favor him with their company, and will spare no pains to render his house a pleasant home to the traveller.

His house is situated twenty-seven miles west of Lincolnton, on the direct and nearest route to Rutherfordton and Asheville—half a day's ride (16 miles) from Rutherfordton, and one day's travel (33 miles) from Wm. Harris', at the foot of the mountain.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

July 5, 1848. 4t*45

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal and generous patronage which has been extended to him since opening the above house, and hopes, by constant attention to business and unwearying efforts to promote the comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has excellent stabling, faithful and experienced ostlers, and keeps his table supplied with the best which the market affords, and hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES A. SADLER.

DOCTOR ROBERT GIBBON

HAVING removed from Lancaster Dist. S. C., respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine and and Surgery to the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity.

☞ Office, No. 7, White Row, Sadler's Hotel.

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR MECKLENBURG AND UNION.

For the Senate:

CAPT. JOHN WALKER.

For the Commons:

CAPT. N. A. HARRISON,
J. N. DAVIS, Esq.,
DR. J. J. WILLIAMS.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to make collections and receipt for the same, in the cities of Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and Baltimore.

The Candidates for Governor,

Messrs. REID and MANLY, the Democratic and Whig Candidates for Governor, may be expected to address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Hendersonville, Henderson, Thursday, July 13.
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Saturday, July 15.
Shelby, Cleaveland, Tuesday, July 18.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, Thursday, July 20.
Reid's Store, Iredell County, Saturday, July 29.
*Charlotte, } Monday, July 24.
†Statesville, }
Salisbury, Wednesday, July 26.
Ashborough, Randolph, Friday, July 28.
Greensboro', Guilford, Monday, July 31.

The friends of the Candidates are requested to cause this notice to be advertised and made public in their respective Counties.

*Mr. Reid at Charlotte. †Mr. Manly at Statesville.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of our National Independence, we learn was celebrated in a patriotic and becoming manner, at various points throughout our own, and the neighbouring counties. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered, toasts drank, and songs sung, and while everything contributed to the enjoyment, we have heard of little calculated to disturb the hilarity of the day, and nothing to mar its harmony.

Fire Company.

We have on several occasions had our attention called to the inefficiency of our preparations in case of fire, and requested to direct the attention of the community to the same fact, which we do the more readily as it comports perfectly with our own ideas.

It is not so much that we are defective in apparatus, as that we want some organized system by which the engine and other fixtures may be kept in order, and rendered effective in any emergency. Every one will remember that, last fall, when a kitchen belonging to Dr. Fox was burnt, the engine when brought on the ground, was found to be so far "out of fix" as to be of no more use than any other four wheeled conveyance.

We would suggest that steps be taken to secure an act of incorporation for a fire company, which shall have charge of the apparatus, and whose duty it shall be to see that the same be kept in a state of readiness for service, and put in service when occasion may require, a *bona fide* membership in the same conferring an exemption from military duty. By request, we publish a notice to this effect. We hope that the proper steps will be taken to accomplish this object. Our citizens can best determine what those steps should be, or whether they should be taken at all, still we would venture to suggest the propriety of holding a meeting upon this subject up Tuesday next, the 11th, inst. It will, at least form a relief from the more excitings subjects of politics and railroad depots.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you be so good as to publish the following resolution adopted by the Sugar Creek Temperance Society, in March 18th 1831:

Resolved, That the practice of treating at or previous to elections by candidates for office, is in our opinion inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions, injurious to the morals of the community, and ought to be discountenanced by those who love their country, and have the fear of God before their eyes.

We take great pleasure in complying with the request which precedes the foregoing resolutions. Although we never wish to obtrude our own notions upon the subject of Temperance in the abstract, still we can have no manner of hesitation in bearing our feeble testimony against the system of treating at elections as tending to convert what should be regarded as the solemn discharge of a responsible duty incumbent upon every freeman into a scene of bacchanalian revelry and excitement. We believe, and are happy in the belief that this unfortunate practice has never prevailed to any extent in this county, and are also pleased to see that it is falling into disuse in counties where it had formerly prevailed, still, it cannot be denied that there remains altogether too much of the same old leven, and we believe that it is the bounden duty of every true friend of order and good morals to use his utmost efforts to eradicate it. If there is one time, more than another during the whole year when it becomes necessary that the people should be particularly cool, calm and reflecting, it is about the period of

This subject, we know, has been agitated before, but still we feel justified in calling upon the press in these regions, without distinction of party, to use the influence which it possesses at this time, in opposition to a system which we cannot but regard as being in the highest degree injurious. A reform in this particular would tend in no small measure to counteract the disorders which in some rare instances are supposed to accompany our popular elections, at the same time that it could not fail to elevate their general character.

We have merely thrown out a few loose suggestions, hoping that some abler pen will take up the subject, and "pass it around." This is certainly no party question, and we do look for an immediate response from our brethren of the press without reference to such distinctions.

☞ We do particularly dislike grumbling at local matters, or indeed at any other matters which do not lie immediately in our way, as it invariably looks bad, and seldom or ever produces any beneficial result, but we must for once deviate from our rule in respect to our village cemetery, to which we are impelled by a scene which we happened to observe in passing by the gate a few days since. somehow or other, we suppose because there was nothing to stop them, two or three maternal pigs with their numerous progeny had got in, and were busily employed rooting among the graves. We gathered up a "pocktful of rocks" and expelled the "swinish multitude," who, however, returned before we had fairly left the spot.

We suppose that this state of affairs at the time we speak of, was the result of accident, but we have heard the same thing complained of by others, and we think it due to the character of the place that efficient means should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents. In what we say, we blame no one, as we do not know to whom blame if any exists, would attach. But the fact of the matter is, that though we do not lay claim to much religion *to talk about*, still the feeling which we do possess is always awakened at the sight of a graveyard, and we can readily sympathise with the almost superstitious feeling which prompts the Indian to revisit the graves of his fathers, and although we have no relatives of our own buried in this ground, we can sympathise with those who have. Besides, editors, like other mortals, sometimes die, though heavens only knows how they get buried. Now, while we have no conscientious scruples against eating a piece of a dead pig, we by no means feel inclined to reciprocate by allowing a pig to eat a piece of us after we become defunct.

In good truth, this is by no means as it should be, and will, we hope, be attended to.

A good many of our citizens await with no little impatience the arrival of Mr. Reid. We are sorry that Mr. Manly does not accompany him, as considerable anxiety is felt to hear them both together. We are pleased to learn, both verbally and otherwise, that the impression made by Mr. Reid, in every place through which he has passed, has been in the highest degree favourable. Moreover, favourable as the impression he has made personally may be, that made by his principles, the true test of Democratic success, has been fully equal. The secret of this is, Mr. Ried *has* political principles while his opponent has *not*. The free suffrage question is *rapidly* proving itself stronger than any arbitrary organization of men or parties opposed to it, and must ultimately prevail.

The Steamship Cambria has *arrived*, bringing dates to the 17th ult., and therefore seven days later than by previous advices.

The most important political news is that from France. The circumstances arising out of the election of Louis Napoleon to the National Assembly, while a decree of exile remained in force against him. This movement, carried out under the universal suffrage and vote by ballot, afforded as incontrovertible indications of the popular feeling as so far to alarm government that Paris was surrounded with troops, not less than 100,000 troops of the line having been congregated in the city.

In the National Assembly, considerable excitement prevailed when it became known that Louis Napoleon had actually arrived in Paris, and was about to take his seat in the Assembly. The agitation spread among the troops and National Guards, and more than one regiment resounded with cries of "vive la Napoleon."

Among the people, cries for Napoleon and for the Emperor, alternated with, and not unfrequently drowned those for the Republic. Lamartine got a decree passed keeping in force the law of 1832, against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. While he was addressing the Assembly from the tribune a shot was heard without the building, followed by shouts of "vive l'Empereur!" Lamartine was borne down overwhelmed. A National Guard had been shot. Lamartine seized upon the moment of excitement caused by this incident to have the decree passed by acclamation. Strange to say, in the next sitting of the Assembly, this decree was reversed by a large majority. It is said that Ledru Rollin had resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example.

This movement in favour of the Bonaparts is very portentous as indicating the temperament of the people. This fellow, Louis Napoleon, the Prisoner of Ham, as he was called some years since, is about the greatest fool in Europe, having nothing of Napoleon but the name. But it shows the hold which the military spirit embodied under the name of Napoleon, has upon the French People, and it shows how totally unfit the present government would be to cope with the emergency, if a successor should arise, inheriting some of the genius along with the name of the great conqueror.

It is almost certain that before a year expires, some newer and bolder aspirant will have assumed the direction of affairs, whether for good or evil no one can say. Time alone can determine.

It is very difficult to draw any definite conclusion from the position of affairs in Ireland. The two branches of the Repeal party although nominally united are still from being one, while the effort to unite the Protestant population of Ulster with the movement, seems, if the truth must be told, a flat failure. The extreme jealousy of religious sects has been awakened by the appearance upon the scene of many of the Catholic clergy *arrested*.

A successor to Mitchell's paper has already appeared under the name of the "Irish Tribune." The first number of the "Irish Felon" was to make its appearance on the 24th ult.

The threatened Chartist demonstration in England has proved to be even a more miserable failure than the first.

The Spanish Minister, M. Isturitz has left London for Madrid. The Count de Merasol, the

Spanish Commissioner, after making overtures through the Spanish Minister, did not obtain any recognition from Viscount Palmerston, or the government, and after several ineffectual advances on behalf of his government, the Count left London

The Cotton and Corn Markets are in a depressed state, a slight reduction in prices having been submitted to since the last steamer.

The location of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad has been completed to this place. We have not heard of no action upon the subject of a depot, and presume that that subject is laid over till a more convenient season.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—It would be rather amusing, were it not actually disgraceful, to read and hear the barefaced assertions which our opponents do make at times, for the sake of political effect. To be sure, they pay a rather left handed compliment to the intelligence of their readers and hearers, if they expect half these things to be believed, but that is their business. Ours is to show the falsity of such mistatements, and put the people upon their guard against them. One of the most glaring instances of this character is the statement in regard to the war debt, said to be put forth by Mr. Manly and re-echoed by the whig press through out the State. Why, they have stated the debt at one hundred and fifty millions and talked as if they actually thought that the people would believe them! To show the truth of this the Union furnishes a statement for which it is indebted to a member of Congress, who obtained it under sanction of the proper executive bureau. From this it plainly appears that the whole debt arising from the War including the sum to be paid to Mexico will not exceed *one-third* that sum. We are sorry that we have not time or room to copy the statement *in extenso*. We will make as clear a synopsis as we can in our limited space.

The amount of funded and unfunded debt outstanding March 4th, 1845, was $17,788,788 62 of which there remained unpaid June 20th 1848 $16,327,559 37.

The sum total of the various loans contracted since March 4th 1845 amounts to $31,868,762 49 making the whole amount of indebtedness recorded in the Register's office $48,196 321 86, of which, of course, only the $31,868 762 49 as above stated, belongs to the war debt.

There remains to be paid into the treasury, under the acts of 22nd July, 1846, 28th January, 1847 and 31st March, 1848, $17,582 228 55; making together, if the whole should be paid, the sum of $49,450,891 64, which may be estimated as the war debt, as provided for by estimate up to 30th June 2849.

This statement is signed by Daniel Graham Register of the Treasury, and contains all the items including the amount which the United States will have to pay to our own citizens on the score of Mexican indemnity, together with the amount of stock issued in payment of military bounty lands

A simple statement like *this speaks plainer* than words, and renders comment unnecessary.

☞ We notice an amendment made to the Oregon and California bill by Mr. Bright of Indiana, virtually extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific. The opinion is gaining ground that this vexed question will yet be settled during this Session on a basis somewhat similar to this. We hope that some means will be devised to allay the excitement at present existing upon this subject.

☞ One of our hands is sick, the other complaining, and we ourselves by no means well, we hope therefore, that a comparative paucity of editorial matter will be excused in our present number. Too much of anything, even if good, is said to be good for nothing, and we think that a little lull is sometimes desirable. But if the truth must be told, and we like to tell it pretty generally, we will whisper in confidence to the reader, our actually belief that we are positively lazy, at least we feel no sort of affection towards pen and ink. We hope nobody will say anything about it.

Gen. William O. Butler.

The Commander-in-Chief of our army in Mexico, the gallant veteran Gen. William O. Butler, arrived yesterday in the steamer Fanny, and was received with a salute from the Battalion of Artillery.

The General received his friends with the most cordial and graceful welcome. His manner and person are very striking, and strongly remind one of Gen. Jackson, who in his day had no superior in this or any other country, in *empressement*, ease, warmth, and even elegance of manner, General Butler stands erect and straight, his head being thrown back with a bold and candid expression. His eye is keen and very bright.

We were very much interested by a little incident that occurred during the General's levee, which we may relate, we trust, without violating our neutrality. A sturdy mechanic who was introduced to the General, grasping his hand with the vigor of party devotion added to the fervor of personal admiration, and looking intently into General's bright eyes, remarked in a strong voice, "General, you have come home to give up the command of the greatest army in the world, only to take the Vice Presidency of the greatest nation in the world." The General blushed and remarked that his friend certainly did not underestimate the honors referred to, but he had no doubt he looked with too flattering a view upon his merit and qualifications.—*N. O Delta.*

Whig Unanimity.—The Boston Daily Whig says:

"The first result of which we can confidently speak, is that the scheme of uniting the Whig party upon Gen. Taylor has failed. The endeavor to falsify the state of public opinion, by circulating stories of entire acquiescence every where, will react upon its makers."

Hear that, ye makers of artificial enthusiasm and give up the trade!—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Conservative Whigs.—We hear a good deal of late-days of *Conservatism, Conservatives*, &c. We are at a loss what definition to give to this word. Is it "a Whig but not an ultra Whig," or what it some other kind? This vague term of *conservatism* seems lately to have become a cardinal Whig principle. It was baptised and received into communion about the same time that availability became an article of faith; from the resemblance between the two we should suppose they were twin sisters. Will some of our Whig friends tell us what conservatism is? If they can't tell us we will try to help them to a definition.—*Newbern Republican.*

Coming over.—Our old friend, H. S. McFarland, has taken down the Taylor flag and proposes to turn the Rough and Ready, of Iberville, one of the first Taylor papers established in the country, into a Cass and Butler paper.—*N. O. Delta*

A correspondent from Massachusetts, writing to the New York Evening Post, thus sums up their chances of success:

"The better part of the whigs in this State—the most honest and conscientious of them, generally speaking, are against the nomination of General Taylor. They will not support it. I think that you may set down the majority of that party as hostile to his election, and ready to adopt another candidate. Of the democratic party, about two-thirds will vote for Cass; the rest will give their suffrages to some other candidate. It is not possible that Gen. Taylor should obtain the popular vote. There must be a majority of all the votes, you know, to secure an election by the people. If only a plurality be obtained for the Taylor electoral ticket, the choice of presidential electors devolves upon the legislature. The legislature will not dare to give the vote of the State to Taylor. Besides, you should remember, the members of the legislature are yet to be elected."

The proceedings, and resolutions put for that the Worcester convention, all tend strongly to that result, and point to Martin Van Buren as the future nominee of all the bolters—both whig and democratic. Judging from the tone of the "barnburner" journals, they look upon such an occurrence as equally probable and desirable; and the free-soil whig convention, called at Buffalo for the 9th of August, is relied upon as the machinery to bring it about.—*Union.*

A writer in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal mentions the theory of a Southern Physician, who maintains that consumptive patients, when a change of location is advised, instead of creeping onward further South, should hasten North, and that their only chance of a permanent restoration depends upon that movement more than any other.

"Clear as Mud."—See how the Journal proves that Mr. Fillmore is no abolitionist: "The whig party of New York is divided into two sections, the conservatives and the ultraists—these latter being composed of the anti-renters and the abolitionists. These two 'sections' hold a State Convention, and the 'ultraists' are largely in the majority. This Convention passes a resolution declaring "Congress had a right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories." (Mark that!)

This Convention nominated Mr. Fillmore for Comptroller—"not because he agreed with them in their peculiar views, but because [hold your sides, reader!] *he did not agree with them!!* And they elected this man "whom they *did not agree with*" by *forty thousand* majority! Therefore Mr. Fillmore is no abolitionist! *Quod erat demonstrandum!* That beats Euclid and he was clever.

Alabama State Gazette.

The Whig Party's Platform.—We have dropped all our old notions. We don't go for a Bank now—that's an obsolete idea. We don't want to meddle with the tariff—that's doing well enough. We don't care a fig about distributing the public land money. We have no objection to the subtreasury. The war is all right enough—we have no fault to find on that score. We flatly contradict everything we ever said, and are willing to back out fair and square. The "principles" we used to talk about were all humbug. We never had any. We havn't any now. All we want is to beat the locofocos and get into power.—We're sick of hard cider. We want the loaves and fishes. We're hungry. We havn't had a bite since John Quincy Adams' time. The little nibble we had in 1841 didn't amount to anything. Salt River is a very uncomfortable place. We have been here 20 years and we are tired; therefore

Resolved, That we will give our undivided, enthusiastic, and patriotic support to Zachary Taylor for President and Millard Fillmore for Vice President of the United States.

Increased Commerce of Boston.—The number of foreign arrivals of vessels at the port of Boston, from January 1, 1848, to July 1, is 1290. The number for the same time last year was 1034. Excess of 1848, 256.

Walter F. Colquit, Esq, former United States Senator from Georgia, addressed the people in a large public meeting some days since, and warmly advocated the election of Cass and Butler.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Union County for the purpose of responding to the call of the Democrats of Mecklenburg, relative to the appointment of an elector for this district, composed of the counties of Anson, Union, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Gaston. John Stewart Esq., was called to the chair, and E. C. Grier was requested to act as Secretary.

Wm. F. Davidson, Esq., of Mecklenburg, was then called upon by the chair to explain the objects of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were introduced by Col. Thos. C. Wilson, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Democrats of Union County fully concur with the Democrats of Mecklenburg in the propriety of holding a Convention in Charlotte, on Tuesday of Mecklenburg County Court, the 25th day of July inst., for the purpose of appointing an Elector for this District.

2. Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates to represent the county of Union in said Convention.

In obedience to the second resolution the chair then proceeded to appoint the following delegates, viz.: Col. Thos. C. Wilson, John Walker, Hugh Wilson, Robert Lemmonds, and Amos Stephens.

On motion, it was then resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 11th inst. by S. H. Elliott, Esq., Mr. LEROY C. DAVIS of Surry County, N. C. to Mrs. HANNAH MOOR of this County.

On Wednesday the 5th inst. by the Rev. S. C. Pharr, Mr. G. M. ALEXANDER to Miss MARGARET J. daughter of Mr. C. Porter, all of this

[redacted]

The Rev. [redacted] the Annual oration before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, on Wednesday, the 9th of August, 1848. By order of the Society.

DIED,

On Friday morning, June 23d, in the vicinity of Morganton, LAURA T., the beloved wife of Dr. C. Tate, aged 39 years, after a protracted illness of the most aggravated form, which she endured with the most exemplary patience, and Christian resignation. She leaves a deeply afflicted husband, and interesting family of young children, and large circle of warmly attached friends, to "sorrow" for her loss; "yet not as others who have no hope." She was a woman lovely in every relation of life, because to natural gifts of the highest order, was added the mild and softening lustre of Christian virtues. Having lived the life of "faith in the Son of God," she was gathered to her fathers, having the testimony of a *good* conscience; in the communion of the Catholic church; in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope; in favor with God;" as we humbly trust, "and in perfect charity with the world; for all of which she often "asked through Jesus Christ, our Lord."—*Comm.*

On the 29th ultimo, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., after an illness of about two weeks, Mrs. SARAH EMILY, wife of Doct. H. M. Pritchard, aged 20 years and 4 months.

Though young, she departed not as one without hope, but in the full assurance of a blissful immortality, her gentle and exultant spirit winged its way to the bosom of her God! During her confinement, her soul seemed entirely devoted to prayer, that sweet and happy medium through which the spirit of the believer holds joyous intercourse with God! For about two hours immediately preceding her dissolution, so much was her heart absorbed by the present desire for the salvation of those who were most dear to it, (her mind being perfectly clear and collected) she was most *affectingly* occupied in the most earnest, pathetic and eloquent entreaties and admonitions for *their immediate preparation* for the solemn scene they were witnessing, and dying, bade them "grieve not for her, but strive to meet her in Heaven!" May the soft and gentle accents of the sweet voice of our departed friend whisper about the ears and linger about the hearts of those to whom they were breathed, until they shall find an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus, as priceless as their present loss is *heart rending.*

The character of our dear—dear, departed friend, though so young in its developement, was adorned by every virtue and attribute that renders woman lovely, beautiful, a Christian! M.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 5.

Bagging,	16 a 20	Iron,	4 a 4½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	37 a 62½
Butter,	10 a 12	Nails,	6¼ a 8
Brandy, Apple	30 a 35	Rice,	$4 a $5
Pea.	40 a 45	Sugar Muse.	9 a 00
Coffee, Cuba,	9 a 10	Havana,	9 a 00
Rio,	10 a 11	Loaf,	16 a 18
Java,	13 a 14	Lump,	14 a 16
Cotton,	3½ a 5	Crushed,	15 a 00
Corn,	35 a 40	Do. refi.	15 a 18
Cheese,	12½ a 15	Salt,	$2¾ a 3
Eggs,	6 a 10	Teas,	$1 a 2
Flour,	$4 a $5	Tallow,	8 a 10
Fowls,	10 a 12½	Whiskey, M.	45 a 50
Pork,	$5 a	N. C.	30 a 35

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 1.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	50 a 55	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	7½	Oats,	a 30
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¼ a 6½	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bush.	60
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5¾	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 32	Whiskey,	20

☞ We are authorized to announce **T. N. Alexander, Esq.,** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Col. John M. Earnheardt** as a Candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing election.

WHEAT.

The subscriber *will* pay the highest market price for good Wheat delivered either at Camden or at his *mills* on Sanders' Creek, six *miles* above the town.

J. B. CURETON.

Camden, S. C., July 12, 1848. 6t'46

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N C., July 1, 1848:

A.—Sarah D. Alexander, Ira Alexander.

B.—John C. Buffet, Any Primitive Baptist, Mrs. Mary T. Barnett, William Black, William Bowdon, Col. John Block, J. A. Blackman.

C.—Joseph M. Creighton, 2, Marcus M. Campbell, William P. Clark, William P. Christenberry, Robert Cunningham, John R. Chadwick, 4.

D.—E. C. Davidson, 3, Miss Margaret Dearmond, Josephus Daniel.

E.—Miss Elizabeth J. Elliott, J. H. Erwin.

F.—Samuel H. Foard.

G.—Rev. William Gausse, 2, Dr. Rob't. A. Grier, Isaac Grier. Andy Grier, James Good, Mrs. P. Gausse, J. M. Gibson.

H.—Miss Elizabeth Hart, W. M. Hart, Miss C. A. Henderson, George W. Holobaugh, William B. Aawkins, John Hipp.

J.—Jessy Johnson, Rob't. W. Johnson, W. D. Jenkins, John F. Jirdon, William Jamison, Mrs. Ann Johnson, 3, Miles Johnson, Phill Johnson, William C. Jenkins.

K.—James H. Kennedy, James H. Kerr, John N. Kerr, Miss Mary Ann Kerr, J. Keeleny, William A. Kerns.

L.—Josiah G. Lewis.

M.—Mrs. Dolly McCord, Dr. Moore, Joseph W. McGinnis, Phebe McGibbon, Cideon Moore, John T. Maxwell, John Moore, Wm. P. McClelland.

N.—Miss Margaret E. Neel, Miss Emily Neel, William Neel.

O.—Wm. A. L. Owens, Silas Orr.

P.—Washington Plummer, Miss Martha P. Patterson, Joseph Patterson, Col. Potts, Miss Martha Parks, Capt. Robert Parks, C. Perkins.

Q.—W. W. Quinn, A. B. Quimbo.

R.—Mrs. Mart. B. Robison. Lewis H. Russel.

S.—William Summerville, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanly.

T.—Miss Delia R. Torrence, Mary J. Temple, Miss Abigail H. Todd, Wm. Taylor, Mrs. Martha Taylor.

W.—William M. Wightman & T. O. Summers, Miss S. L. Wallis. David Welsh, Geo. Williams.

Y—John L. Young.

A. BEATY, P. M.

July 1, 1848. 3t'45

CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in this line, near the Salisbury road, 7 miles east of Charlotte, intend devoting their attention more particularly to the repairing of every description of

[redacted]

N. B.—Those wanting any thing in their line would do well to give them a call, as their timber is carefully selected, and they will do their work cheaper than it has heretofore been done in this part of the country.

All sorts of country produce taken in trade at the market price.

HUNTER & NEEL.

Mecklenburg County, June 14, 1848. 1y'41

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS & MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now lives, containing between

300 and 400 Acres of Land.

On the Plantation is a good Dwelling-House, negro houses, a first-rate barn, Gin and Screw House, with a Well of excellent water, and all necessary out buildings, with a large body of

Good Wood Land.

Also, a plantation containing 310 Acres, (all wood land.) joining the lands belonging to the heirs of John Arnold, and John Patterson, deceased.

ALSO,

One tract, containing 100 Acres, joining the lands of Hugh Kirkpatrick, Margaret Reid, and others, all wood land.

Also, one tract, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, joining the lands of John T. Reid, Albert Wallace, and others, containing

Seventy-five Acres.

Also, my Mills, known as Foster's Mills, with the land belonging to it.

The above lands are not to be surpassed by any Lands in Mecklenburg County.

Payments made to suit the purchaser.

Negroes will be taken in part payment for the above lands.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber.

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Oct 16 309 tf

SOLD OUT.

I have sold my stock of Groceries to Mr. John Phelan, all those indebted to me by account will please call and settle immediately by cash or note—my old accounts must be settled.

R. H. BRAWLEY.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 20, 1848. tf'21

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a large and splendid assortment of carriages, which he will sell cheaper than the same description of vehicles have ever been offered in the southern country.

C. OVERMAN.

Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1848. 37'1y.

Common Schools.

A MEETING of the Members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Mecklenburg County, will be held in the County Court Clerk's office, on Wednesday of July Court, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. A. YOUNG, Chairman.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, at the April session of Mecklenburg County Court, being qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anna M. Boyce, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment. All those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HUGH KIRKPATRICK, Ex'r.

Mecklenburg County, April 28, 1848. 3m'35

NOTICE

To Passengers from Charlotte to Camden by the Stage Line.

AS the Branch of the Rail Road from Charleston to Camden is now finished to Statesburgh, passengers from Charlotte and Lancaster can be accommodated with a conveyance from this place to Statesburgh on their arrival here on application to the subscriber.

Passengers can rest in Statesburgh for the night and take the Cars in the morning after breakfast.

JAMES McEWEN.

June 14, 1848. tf'41

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform Merchants and others, that he will attend to receiving and forwarding of goods from Camden, S. C., to the interior, promptly and on moderate terms.

He will also act as Agent for persons transacting business with either of the Banks here.

JAMES McEWEN.

Camden, S. C., May 24, 1848. 6t'38

DOCTOR R. H. McILVAINE

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity.

Dr. M. is a graduate of one of the first of the Philadelphia Schools of Medicine, and during a long attenuance upon the practice of the large hospitals of that city, has enjoyed ample opportunities of becoming familiar with the phenomena and treatment of disease.

He particularly solicits cases in Surgery, having devoted more than ordinary attention to that department.

Office next door to Dr. D. T. Caldwell's.

Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1848. 3m'37

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing at Beattie's Ford, under the Firm of

ELMS & WITHERS,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

It is our earnest desire to close the outstanding business of the Concern as soon as possible. We hope, therefore, that those who owe us will come forward without delay and make settlements.

W. B. WITHERS will remain for a time at the old stand to close the business, where all concerned will make early application.

We here take occasion to return our sincere thanks to the friends and customers who have so liberally patronized us, and would solicit for our successors,

Messrs. H. H. HELFER & CO.,

the same generosity extended to us.

ELMS & WITHERS.

Beattie's Ford, Feb. 21. 1848. '26tf

Invaluable Family Companion.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mail to any part—Postage 9½ cents.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a Note for the sum of $312, given by me to Andrew Leeper, of Gaston County, as I will not pay the same, the property for which said Note was given having proved unsound.

JAMES LONERGAN.

Gaston County, N. C., June 28, 1848. 3t'44pd

"Our doubts are traitors."

PYFER & CO.

LOTTERY BROKERS

AND

BANK NOTE DEALERS,

No. 1 LIGHT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This old established and truly lucky Lottery firm, is famed from one extreme of the U. S. to the other as the oldest, most fortunate, celebrated and popular Lottery agency in the country.

Prizes promptly paid in Gold!

Orders from any section of the country, (with the amount to be invested enclosed,) will be faithfully and immediately attended to.

The printed official drawings always sent by the first mail to those who order from us.

One order to us may realize a Fortune!

July Lotteries.

45,000 DOLLARS!

Wednesday, July 12th.

66 Numbers and 10 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of 45.000 Dollars is			$5 000.
100 of . 1,000 is .			10,000.
&c.,	&c.,		&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
22 whole tickets	$200	22 quarters	$50 00
22 halves	100	22 eighths	25 00

3 of $25,000 Each!

Saturday, July 15th, 1848.

75 Numbers and 12 Drawn Ballots.

3 Prizes of 25,000 Dollars is			75,000.
&c.;	&c.,		&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
25 whole tickets,	$130	25 quarters	$32 50
25 halves,	65	25 eighths,	16 25

40,000 DOLLARS!

Saturday, July 22d.

18 Drawn Ballots out of 75 Numbers.

1 Prize of	40,000 Dollars is		40,000.
1 of .	12,730 is		12,730.
&c.,	&c.,		&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
25 whole tickets	$180	25 quarters	45 00
25 halves	90	25 eighths	22 50

30,000 DOLLARS!

Wednesday, July 26th.

72 Numbers and 13 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	30,000 Dollars is		30,000.
1 of .	12,500 is .		12,500.
&c.,	&c.,		&c.

Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
24 whole tickets	$120	24 quarters	30 00
24 halves	60	24 eighths	15 00

50,000 DOLLARS!

Saturday, July 29, 1848.

78 Numbers and 12 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	50,000 Dollars		50,000.
1 of	15,000 .		15,000.
&c.,	&c.,		&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificates of			
26 whole tickets,	$220	26 quarters	55 00
26 halves,	110	26 eighths,	27 50

We very respectfully solicit persons at a distance from Baltimore to favor us with orders for *packages, certificates, single tickets, or shares* in any of the above splendid lotteries. Pyfer & Co., invite particular attention to the advantage gained by ordering packages of Tickets, as at least *ten per cent.* is thereby saved. Strangers passing through or visiting Baltimore can have their uncurrent money immediately converted into gold or bankable funds, by applying at our office, No. 1 Light Street.

The exchange business, in all its branches, is conducted at the lowest rates.

Pyfer & Co.'s,

BULLETIN OF LOTTERIES

Forwarded free to all who wish it.

For a handsome prize and prompt returns always address the far-famed, truly lucky, and old established house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

HOTCHKISS, FENN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 81 Water St., New York,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part as follows:

SUGARS, of all kinds. COFFEE, Java and other styles.

TEAS.—Imperial, Gun-powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests.

TOBACCO, from the best Virginia factories, of various brands.

SEGARS.—Regalia, Principe, and other choice brands, also medium quality in great variety.

Imported Wines and Liquors

of every description in casks of all sizes. Also Domestic Liquors of all kinds.

In calling your attention to the above advertisement, we can confidently offer the assurance that any orders entrusted to us will be filled to your entire satisfaction, at the lowest prices the market will afford. When you visit our city, we most respectfully solicit you to call and examine our stock.

June 28, 1848. 6m'44

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL persons holding receipts for subscription towards the purchase of the Jeffersonian Press, are requested to forward a statement of the same to Major Benjamin Morrow, previous to July Court, so that I may be enabled to ascertain the amount of claims against the Press, and the probable amount which can be paid to each person.

ADAM ALEXANDER,

Ag't for Stockholders.

June 28, 1848. 2t'44

$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, from the subscriber about the fifth of February last, a Negro boy, named Hamilton, commonly called Ham. Said boy was raised by William Jamieson, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, about four miles south of Charlotte. He is very dark complexioned, thin visaged, thick lipped, full teeth, and has a down look, when spoken to; weighs about 140 pounds, about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

He is no doubt lurking about the old place, as his father and mother live there. He was sold at Jamieson's sale, in February, 1847, and purchased by Major Thomas M. Hamilton, of Anson County. I will give the above reward of Forty Dollars to any person that will deliver him to me in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, seven miles north of Monroe; or Twenty-five Dollars if lodged in any Jail in the State, so I can get him again.

AUSTIN.

May 31, 1848. 3m'41

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter of Incorporation for the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. By order of the Society.

JO. W. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

June 26, 1848. 3m'44.

Agriculture.

Something about Manure and its Application.

BY JESSE RYDER.

Almost all the farmers of this country are obliged to depend on the resources of their own farms for the supply of animal and vegetable manures. Mineral manures are more generally purchasable, but as stimulants and absorbents, they can only operate in conjunction with the vegetable matter of the soil. (the humus or mould,) the principal supply of which, to cultivated lands, is obtained from our cattle yards.

It seems to be self-evident, that the earth must receive something in return for the productions, or, become bankrupt. Either a portion of her produce must be left with her, or an equivalent returned, otherwise she becomes barren or unfruitful.

It behooves us, then, to increase the fertility of the soil we cultivate, until it is capable of affording to plants all the nourishment they require of it, in order to develope them fully.

There is great encouragement in the thought that plants derive a part of their food and nourishment from the atmosphere. If it was all derived from the earth, then it would require all the produce of the farm to be restored to it, in order to preserve its fertility. But experimental proofs are not wanting to show that a large part of the food of plants *is derived from the atmosphere*.

When once it is conceded that the soil of a farm can be made to grow rich by the use of manure made from a great deal less than its own produce, it must also be conceded that the same farm ought to be enriched faster and faster, as the amount of its productions increase.

I do not believe that the manure which is applied to hoed crops in this country, re-produces itself to the farmer, as a general thing, notwithstanding its auxiliary help from the atmosphere. This is a serious consideration, if we believe that by securing all its valuable properties, it ought to be instrumental in producing five or six times as much. Take a field and apply to it for Indian corn the amount of manure made from its own produce for five preceding years, then raise three grain crops in succession, say corn, oats and wheat or rye; and at the end of that time I am well satisfied that the soil will have lost more strength than was imparted to it by the manure of five years. Let it then be laid down to grass for two years, and at the end of that time it will have recovered the elements of fertility, so as to be, generally speaking, about as good as it was before the manure was applied five years previous; the formation of sod being a rejuvenating process.

I once buried by the plough, in the spring of the year, about sixty ox-cart loads of manure on four acres of sod ground ploughed the usual depth, five or six inches; soil stiff and heavy; and for aught I have ever seen of its effects, there might as well have been a funeral ceremony at the time of the burying. The season was somewhat wet. What became of the salts of the manure? It was first planted with potatoes, which were poor; then sowed with rye, which was poor, and the grass that followed was not as good as that which grew before the ploughing. Ploughing in manure on dry land may do better; but I doubt whether one-fourth is ever realized from it that ought to be. I once put about five bushels of strong horse manure in one heap on a timothy meadow, and spread the surrounding parts with light manure, ten two-horse loads to the acre. The manure heap made the grass but little heavier on its borders than it was elsewhere, the ten loads to the acre having brought the land near to its maximum of production--3½ tons to the acre. Nineteen-twentieths of the manure in the heap, then, was lost; which is proof positive to my mind, that it is necessary to secure its valuable properties very soon, or they are lost.

I know that most theoretical and many practical farmers recommend the use of all the manure on the farm on hoed crops; and thus wear the land out, as I think, without securing a return from it as will leave it better than before.

Experience has taught us here, that to enrich our land, we must apply the manure for our ploughed land at the time of sowing winter grain, spread it on the furrow, and harrow it in with the grain, which leaves it just where we want it, near the surface; or harrow the ground first, then spread the manure, and plough it and the grain in together, with light furrows.

If we put all the manure on for corn, the result is pretty good corn and oats, and poor winter grain and grass succeeding. When the sod is again turned over for corn, it being poor, the corn again requires barn-yard manure; and thus the land is kept poor, the grass being light, and the manure not increasing in quantity.

But let the disposition of the manure be changed: apply it to winter grain, and then we have good wheat or rye succeeded by good grass, plenty of fodder, and a sod formed, which, when the land is again ploughed for corn, will enable it to grow as luxuriantly as it did under previous management with the manure applied directly to it, and the manure is thus left for the benefit of the winter grain again.

With the manure for winter grain, it prevents it from freezing out in the winter and spring; also saves the young timothy, and in many instances lightens the soil so as to preserve the clover roots of the year following. Grass being a mending crop, the land can spare its luxuriant burthen and not be poorer, and the land is improved by the amount of the manure, a luxuriant sod being, as it were, its representative. Such, in my view, is a practical way of increasing the effects of manure, and securing for the earth a store of vegetable food.---*American Quar. Jour. of Agriculture.*

Worms in Peach Trees.---Our friends are reminded that they should look to their peach trees and destroy the little worms before they have buried themselves too deep in the body of the tree. There are various modes of killing them, but we should never suffer them to enter so deep as to require a knife to dig them out, for the knife injures the tree more than the worms will.

While the young worm is in the egg, or before he has buried himself in the bark, strong ley, or boiling hot water poured upon the body of the tree will kill him---so will strong wood ashes or lime, fresh slacked, placed about the body of the tree, and in either case the grass and any about the roots, should be pulled away, so that the body may be fairly exposed. By close examination, the little worms may be discovered at this time, the gum of the earth, and making tracks into the bark of the tree.

The apple tree borer may be discovered in a like situation, and may be treated in the same manner.---*Boston Cultivator.*

Manure.

It is well known that in a close stable, where there are a good many horses, there is a very pungent smell, affecting the eye and nose, more particularly when the stable is being cleaned out. This smell is occasioned by the flying off of ammonia, which is the essence of manure, and which volatilizes or flies off at a very low temperature---even the warmth of the manure in a stable will send it off, and it goes off in great quantities by the common heat of the manure in a farm-yard, whether thrown up in heaps or not. There is, however, a very cheap and simple remedy for this. Before you begin to clear out your stable, dissolve some common salt in water; if a four horse stable, say 4 pounds of salt dissolved in two buckets of water, and poured through the nose of a watering pan over the floor of the stable an hour or so before you begin to move the manure, and the volatile salts of ammonia will become fixed salts from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt, will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure, the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have also a new and most important agent thus introduced, viz: the carbonate of soda. As this is a most powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre, and seeing that all manures have to be rendered soluble before they can act upon vegetation, it is apparent that the carbonate or soda thus introduced must be a powerful agent.---*Gardner's Chronicle.*

A Cheap Paint.

As this is the season of the year when the good housewife delights in furbishing up the homestead, and making it and all its appendages look "almost as good as new," we re-publish the following receipt for making a cheap paint. It is by Col. Boyle, of Annapolis, a gentleman, who, notwithstanding the incessant claims upon his time in his legal profession, still devotes a portion of it to rural occupations, and has, in times past, very acceptably occupied our pages, much to the edification and delight of our readers.---*American Farmer.*

To Make Paint.---Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it. JAS. BOYLE.

To Make Paint without White Lead or Oil:

Two quarts skimmed milk,
Two ounces fresh-slacked lime,
Five pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stone-ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; the remainder of the milk is then to be added; and lastly, the whiting is then to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the taste.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat is then added, and so on, until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity, and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to bear rubbing even with a coarse woollen cloth, without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell, even when wet, and when dry it is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health: all which qualities give it a decided advantage over white lead.

The quantity above-mentioned is sufficient for covering twenty seven square yards, with one coat.

Remedy for Bots.---Half pint soft soap, half pint gin or whiskey, and half pint of molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming.

To Prevent the Smoking of a Lamp---Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it: it will then burn sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it. Lamp smoke is not only disagreeable to the smell, but hurtful to the lungs.

Cure for the bite of a Rattlesnake.---It is said that a piece of common indigo made into a paste with spirits of camphor, and applied to the wound will prevent any serious consequences occurring, and in fact at once neutralize the poison.

Simple and effectual remedy for Hove in Cattle.---Try the remedy of an egg-shell full of tar rather than attempt the barbarous practice of sticking. If two men hold the animal's head straight, a third its tongue to the right side, he can easily put down its throat an egg-shell full of tar, and in ten minutes relief will usually take place; but a second dose has never failed with my cattle, which are always kept at a brisk walking pace through the yard until relieved.---*Dublin Farmers' Gazette.*

Candles---Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, wet with spirits of turpentine, put them in the sun until dry, then mould or dip your candles.

Candles thus made last longer, and give a much clearer light; in fact, they are nearly or quite equal to sperm, in clearness of light.

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The January number, to be ready on the fifth of December, will be in entirely new type, and with a new and more beautiful style of paper.

ORIGINAL STORIES ILLUSTRATED.

A great feature of this Magazine for 1848 will be the publication of original stories, illustrated by original engravings, an enterprize so costly as heretofore to have been ventured on only by this periodical. Mrs. Stephens, the greatest of living female authors, has already written a thrilling tale to be thus illustrated; and others will also be given.

A PRIZE NUMBER FOR JANUARY.

We thought, last year, that we had published a January number such as never could be surpassed; but for January, 1848, we shall issue one far excelling it, and infinitely superior to any ever seen in America. We have the plates for that number, each of which is worth the subscription price. Send and see!

THE VERY LALEST FASHIONS.

We have arrangements by which we can excel all cotemporaries in the lateness and beauty of our fashions. For 1848 we shall give, each month, a full description of the fashions, prepared by a celebrated dress-maker, and written in a style to be understood by every lady, as well as by the professional milliner.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES.

We shall introduce in 1848, several novelties, among them descriptions of all the popular dances, accompanied by engravings; also a department which shall keep the run of all new fashions in furniture, &c.; also new receipts; also fresh styles of embroidery, netting, &c. In short, we shall make the Magazine useful to the family, as well as ornamental to the parlor.

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This periodical has a well earned reputation of being the best for the sex. In fact, after all, on its literary merit, must a Magazine stand or fall. Ours is edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, confessedly the best living romance writer, at home or abroad. Her own stories have no equals. Tales of domestic life, of revolutionary history, and of the fashionable world fill our pages, culled with care, and *all written expressly for us.*

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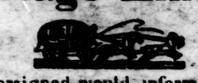

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Lincolnton, Nov. 10, 1847. 313 tf

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

WE issue this Prospectus to apprise the public of renewed preparations on our part to publish the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX for the approaching session, and to invite subscriptions.--The two Houses having contracted with us for the work, on such terms as enable us *now* to make complete reports, to multiply and issue the numbers in quicker succession than heretofore, and without increasing the price to subscribers, we hope to make a good return for the liberality and high official sanction thus bestowed on the publication. We shall increase the volume at least one-third beyond the ordinary bulk, and endeavor to add to its usefulness by extending still further its large circulation.

This last is not the least important point in the view of Congress. Faithful and durable reports of the debates of the body are of value in proportion to the extent of their circulation among the people. It is in this way that Congress is brought into the presence of its remote constituents—that it obtains easy access and holds communication with them from day to day, and renders the Government really representative.

Having received from all parties in Congress the strongest marks of approbation and confidence, in the liberal means and permanent contract voted to continue the work, we shall not be found wanting in the impartiality and industry necessary to the due fulfilment of the engagement on our part. The next session will task to the utmost the best efforts of those connected with the undertaking. It will be distinguished by discussions of extraordinary interest and results of abiding concern. The war, its origin and conduct by officers in the cabinet and in the field, will furnish subjects of profound inquiry and consideration. The terms of peace, the disposition to be made of conquests, the consequences to be drawn from all that has been done, as reflecting parties in this country, and especially as bearing on the approaching Presidential election, will open up novel and powerfully operating discussions, rendering the councils at Washington during the next year as pregnant of good or evil to this continent as those of Rome were to the Old World in the days of her early energy. Such a field for deliberation and action was never presented at any previous Congress. All that has transpired, or may hereafter transpire before the close of the approaching session of Congress, in New Mexico, California, in the capital or Mexico, and the provinces still dependant on it, will come under the consideration of the next Congress. Its debates will contain the history of the war, and its action determine its results, whether they be decided by arms or diplomacy. And whatever is developed concerning this vast and interesting matter on the floor of Congress or in the Executive messages, will be found recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on superfine double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing [illegible] quarto pages. The speeches of the members, in this first form, are condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

Every member will have an opportunity to read his remarks before they are put to press, and alter our report if he shall think it incorrect.

The APPENDIX is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and one of the APPENDIX; but during the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX together will make near 3,000 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete Indexes to both at the end of a session.

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